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LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS
OF FALL RIVER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15-16 YEARS
1942

A Thesis

First Reader

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Second Reader

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1942-1943

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1942

Submitted by

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the Degree of Master of Science in Social Service

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The present world conflict concentrating as it does upon youth for its man-power was also a factor in the choosing of this group. These young men and women may never be called upon to enter the armed forces of our Nation, but remain here to taste of the fruits of war. Their normal desires,

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INTRODUCTION

Leisure time activity of young people is receiving the careful and deliberate thought of our leading educators, jurists, and social workers. What the boy or girl does after his or her work or school day has become the concern of the community. Youth agencies are bending their efforts towards attracting these young men and women, offering them opportunities for participation in classes, groups, and athletics of their own interest. A new emphasis has been placed upon the importance of profitable leisure time pursuits.

The writer has undertaken the pleasant task of ferretting out such information of the leisure hours spent by boys and girls of Fall River, between the ages of 15 to 16 years, as he thought would be productive of further community effort. The study was limited to this age group because adolescents of these ages are in the process of making group affiliations, becoming increasingly conscious of social responsibility and obligation, and are the age groups upon which the Youth agencies can exert the greatest influence.

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needs, and interests must be met, opportunities for creative experience expanded, and a program productive to personality growth set into motion. The urges and drives of the adolescent for recognition and loyalties, so important to him, are not traits of personality growth that can be satisfied by isolated action of any one agency, whether it be the school, the church, the community or the club. Rather, the combined efforts of all are necessary to meet the demands of personality growth and the development of character traits as expressed through leisure time activities to allow for self expression¹ which Mitchell designates as the chief need of man.

What these interests are and how they are satisfied is the concern of both the individual and the community, for as Neumeyer says, "society may find its greatest asset in the constructively used leisure of its citizens, but leisure may become also the greatest menace to our civilization."²

In determining these interests and how they are satisfied the writer employed the questionnaire method, distributing 750 questionnaires to members of the Sophomore class of the B. M. C. Durfee High School. One hundred and eighty-four boys

1 Elmer D. Mithchell, The Theory of Play (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1934) p.65.

2 Martin H. Neumeyer, Leisure and Recreation (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1936), p.1.

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and 156 girls returned a total of 340 questionnaires. The age groupings were represented as follows; 15 of the young people were 14 years of age, 188 had reached their 15th birthday, and 137 boys and girls were 16 years of age.

The compiled data will be discussed and analyzed to determine:

I. The affiliations of these young people with Youth serving agencies and clubs and such additional information as the days and hours these group contacts are enjoyed, the leadership offered, and the purposes for the existence of the several groups.

II. The role of the Work Progress Administration Recreational Project in satisfying leisure time needs.

III. The hobbies, cultural interests, and athletic activities of the boys and girls.

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CHAPTER II

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

A study of leisure time activities presupposes that opportunities exist in a community for successful satisfaction of leisure time desires and expressions. Public and private agencies must be considered as joint forces for as Neumeyer says,¹

Recreation is too vital a matter to be left exclusively to private initiative and commercial enterprise and recreational activities are too complex and varied to be provided by any one institution.

With this as the basis for analysis, this chapter will explore the several public and private agencies which offer opportunities for leisure time satisfactions.

The City of Fall River at the present time has no public recreation program, because of necessary curtailments in the city budget. In 1924, Fall River, by ordinance, created a recreation commission and operated within a budget of \$22,500. For the next seven years a system of public recreation was carried on, until 1931, when no appropriation was made in the budget for the continuance of recreation under city supervision. This condition prevailed until 1934 when 20 recreation workers were supplied the city through Civilian Works Administration. With the changes in the federal relief work program, Emergency Relief Administration supplied 97 workers in 1935, and in 1936

¹ Neumeyer, op. cit., p. 164

the Works Progress Administration Recreational Project took over the supervision of public recreation, supplying 187 workers. From 1936 to this date W. P. A. has provided the personnel for recreation on a community basis.² It is regrettable that in 1940 their staff was reduced to 49 leaders necessitating a curtailed program.

Public Recreation Facilities

Fall River has a total of approximately 142 acres of parks, playgrounds, and playfield area. Of this total 74 acres are park areas and are not equipped for recreational activities. The remaining 68 acres are playgrounds and playfield space. Using the standard of the National Recreational Association, which holds that one acre of playground space per 1,000 population is the desired standard, Fall River should have twice as much playground acreage as it now possesses.³ The table on the following page presents a summation of facilities.

Works Progress Administration

When in 1936 the Works Progress Administration succeeded the Emergency Relief Administration, public recreation received a new lease on life. One hundred and eighty-seven men and women were assigned to the city and these men and women

² Report on Community Recreation, National Recreation Association, 1940. p. 2.

³ Ibid., p.8.

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Public Recreation Facilities

Fall River has a total of approximately 148 acres of parks, playgrounds, and playfield area. Of this total 74 acres are park areas and are not equipped for recreational activities. The remaining 68 acres are playgrounds and playfield space. Using the standard of the National Recreational Association, which holds that one acre of playground space per 1,000 population is the desired standard, Fall River should have twice as much playground acreage as it now possesses.³ The table on the following page presents a summation of facilities.

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Type of Facility	Number
Baseball Fields, regulation.....	6
Baseball Fields, small.....	4
Soccer Fields, regulation.....	6
Soccer Fields, small.....	1
Football Fields.....	2
Cricket Fields.....	1
Tennis Courts.....	13
Wading Pools.....	4
Skating Ponds.....	4
Cinder Tracks.....	1
Sets of Play Apparatus.....	10
Showers, indoor.....	6
Volleyball Courts.....	10
Basketball Courts.....	7
Handball Courts.....	1
Field Houses (Comfort Stations, Showers, Toilets, and Lockers).....	7
Bandstands.....	3
Drinking Fountains.....	15
Bleachers (Concrete).....	1
Bleachers (Wood).....	2
Toilets.....	7
Buildings (Public).....	11
Buildings (Service).....	9
Total.....	131

a. Recreational Facilities Available To The Community.

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The indoor program carried on by the local Recreational Project, is one of the most diversified recreational programs in Massachusetts, under W. P. A. auspices. Eight school buildings, the Boys' Club, and their headquarters building serve as centers for this program which embrace active games, arts and crafts, athletics, dancing, dramatics, music, and social activities. With the slash in appropriation for W. P. A. in 1940, when the personnel was reduced to 49, the loss of trained leaders forced a curtailment in the program.

The outdoor program has not suffered to a great extent with the curtailed leadership. The playground and playfield areas are staffed throughout the warm weather and activities are transferred from the indoor centers to the outdoor centers. Individual as well as group competition is fostered between the several centers and leagues embracing all centers are

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organized in several athletic fields. Each summer the W. P. A. sponsors a baseball school which has proved highly successful.

In its own building are Private Agencies programs.

A number of social agencies, private and semi-private, equipped with the necessary facilities to offer recreation and leisure time activities to young people operate in the community. The personnel of these several agencies are for the most part trained in their particular field of work, with the executives having been college trained. They operate on a community basis with membership open to all who desire to join. The Jewish Community Center, by the very nature of its service, is sectarian, with the other Youth agencies serving secularly. The two agencies which tend to reach the greatest number of young people are the Boys' Club and the Y. M. C. A. These two agencies are in a position to offer to the youth of the community many opportunities for gymnasium activities, possessing as they do a well equipped gymnasium, a swimming pool, showers, and lockers. This, in addition to their classes and clubs, serves to attract the greater portion of the high school Youth who desire to fulfil their needs for athletics, classes, and clubs.

The Boys' Club was organized in 1890 under the direction of Mr. Thomas Chew, who has continued to serve as executive. He is assisted by two sub-executives, two physical education directors, and a group of volunteers. A unique feature of

the Boys' Club of Fall River is its division into two units, a Senior Boys' Club and a Junior Boys' Club. Each is housed in its own building and conducts its own programs.

The Junior Boys' Club has gym facilities of its own and conducts classes and hobby groups which appeal to youngsters between the ages of 8-16 years. A swimming pool which adjoins both buildings is used by the youngsters at definite periods under competent supervision.

The Senior Boys' Club draws its membership from those who have reached their 16th birthday. This agency has a physical plant in which facilities are ideal for physical education. A large gymnasium equipped with a regulation basketball court, a handball court, weights, chest pulls, and rope climbing attracts over 1400 young men as members. In addition to a well equipped gym, the club has a squash court and eight bowling alleys. The squash court is not open to regular members of the Club but requires an additional membership fee. The bowling alleys are open to the public.⁴

The Boys' Club has been the mecca for the city and regional basketball tournaments and gymnastic exhibitions. During the Fall and Spring seasons the Club conducts numerous basketball leagues for its members and also has been the spearhead in the formation of Industrial Leagues.

The Junior Boys' Club conducts during the months of

4 Interview with Executive

July and August a camp in Assonet, Massachusetts, open to its membership at nominal weekly rates. Youngsters not affiliated with the Club but in need of camp experience are accepted upon recommendation of a social agency.

The Young Men's Christian Association, as does the Boys' Club, provides adequate gym facilities for its members. A swimming pool, shower room, and squash court supplement regular gym activities with the squash court appealing to young adults. A trained worker heads the Boys' department and effort is directed towards guidance and counselling of individual boys. Volunteers lead special interest and hobby groups.

An activity of community importance sponsored by the "Y" is its Ladies' Day conducted each Wednesday, when the entire plant is set aside for use by women. Gym classes are under the supervision of the physical education director and use of the health room is at their disposal.⁵ This activity is of importance when one realizes that a community of approximately 115,000 persons does not possess a girls' institution equipped to meet their needs and interests.

The Jewish Community Center is under the leadership of a professional worker and conducts its programs so as to be of interest to both girls and boys, as well as to adults. The Center has no ready access to a gymnasium, so that its program

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⁵ Interview with General Secretary

is concentrated on activities which do not require the use of a large auditorium. All activities are under the supervision of a volunteer staff of young men and women. Great importance is attached to clubs and interest groups with all activities open to boys and girls. An adult educational program is a major activity of the Center and is planned to meet the personal interests of its members.

The Women's Union houses the Fall River Girls' Club. This group is for the most part composed of working girls who meet weekly to enjoy indoor athletics. Further discussion of this agency would be beyond the scope of this study.

The King Philip Settlement serves as an aid to mothers who find it necessary to be employed. Quiet games, hobbies, music, and arts and crafts are offered the youngsters. A paid worker and a group of volunteers compose the staff. A tendency is now showing itself towards encouraging young people to meet at the settlement in clubs and interest groups.

The Scout movement is assuming greater importance in the field because of its relationship to civilian defense efforts. Approximately 1200 boys are members of the Boy Scouts, 1400 girls associated with the Girl Scouts, and 35 boys wearing the uniform of the Sea Scouts. Professionally trained executives direct the movement augmented by a large corps of volunteer leaders.

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Churches

Many churches and synagogues of the city sponsor Youth groups with varied goals and purposes. Among the activities carried on by churches for their young people are discussion groups, dramatics, and social recreation.

The Protestant churches sponsor a softball league during the summer months, and a basketball league in the winter time.

The Catholic Church through its Catholic Youth Organization program reaches many boys and young men. They operate their own C.Y.O. Hall, equipped with a basketball court, bowling alleys, meeting rooms, and lockers and showers. Youngsters who attend the several parochial school have their own athletic leagues and use the Hall at specified hours. Leagues, tournaments, and special activities are conducted for young men between the ages of 16 to 21 years. The direction of C.Y.O. activities in the city is under the supervision of a Cleric aided materially by a large staff of volunteers.

1. Neumeyer, op. cit., p. 144
 2. Raymond W. Sawyer, *Intervening Societies*, New York
 P. S. Crofts and Company, 1960, P. 146

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CHAPTER III

GROUP AFFILIATIONS OF BOYS AND GIRLS

The question of the type of groups, agencies, and interests of the young people is of the utmost importance. Most of the recreation and leisure groups are of the primary group nature¹ and it is in these groups that the individual makes his most significant social contacts² and the process of socialization is accelerated. Where they spend their leisure time, the hours in which they carry on their group activities, and the purpose of their group affiliations, are questions of interest in a study of leisure time activity.

This chapter will be devoted to the study of the number of boys and girls who enjoy club affiliations, the type of club they belong to, the number of clubs which are represented by the young people, as well as the sponsorship and leadership of the several groups. No attempt will be made to discuss the relative merits of the groups, but rather to present statistically a picture of the affiliations of boys and girls. Membership in the several Youth agencies, such as Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O., and Jewish Community Center will be explored. The extent to which national groups have made inroads into this age grouping;

¹ Neumeyer, op. cit., p. 164

² Raymond W. Murray, Introductory Sociology, (New York: F.S. Crofts and Company, 1938), p. 166

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1 Newmeyer, op. cit., p. 184.
2 Raymond W. Murray, Intergroup Sociology (New York: F.S. Crofts and Company, 1938), p. 188.

and the membership of local groups will be analyzed and presented as objective data.

Association Membership

In attempting to ascertain the influence of the several Youth agencies in the community, the young people were asked to answer such questions as, are you a member of an association such as the Y.M.C.A., Jewish Community Center, Boys' Club, Catholic Youth Organization? Do you belong to a national Youth organization such as De Molay, Rainbow Girls? Are you a member of a local club? The answers to these questions and others presented a picture of Youth affiliation on a local and a national scale, and also presented data for an interpretation of the influence of local Youth agencies upon the young people.

The returned questionnaires threw interesting light upon the extent to which the "Y", Boys' Club and Jewish Community Center influenced free time activity. Of a total of 340 boys and girls who answered the questionnaire, 74 boys and 15 girls stated that they held membership in a Youth agency. The returns broken up into agency membership revealed that the C.Y.O. and the Senior Boys' Club attracted more than half of the boys or 44 boys. The remainder were members of the Y.M.C.A. Junior Boys' Club, and Jewish Community Center. Twenty-two boys answered that they belong to the C.Y.O., 12 to the Junior Boys' Club, 22 to the Senior Boys' Club, and six to the

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Jewish Community Center.

The membership affiliation of the girls showed that the 15 girls who signified membership were affiliated with three Youth agencies, namely, the Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O., and the Jewish Community Center. Nine girls stated that they held membership in the Jewish Community Center, four girls in the C.Y.O., and two girls in the Y.M.C.A.

In analyzing the assembled data, it is necessary that certain criteria be recognized. Membership in any of the above mentioned agencies means that the individual has paid a sum of money to the agency in return for the use of its facilities. Belonging to a group that may be housed within the agency was not considered in arriving at the stated figures. Many groups meet at these agencies weekly or monthly but their members are in no way affiliated with the agency except on a group rental basis. On this basis, they have no access to the facilities and were not considered as association members.

The question of the hours spent at the several agencies elicited interesting answers. Some replies listed attendance at agencies every day with the exception of Sunday.

Boys who attended the C.Y.O. averaged two days attendance, with Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the most popular days and the hours ranging from six o'clock to ten o'clock. One extreme exception to the average was the reply of one of

Jewish Community Center.

The membership affiliation of the girls showed that the 15 girls who signified membership were affiliated with three Youth agencies, namely, the Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O., and the Jewish Community Center. Nine girls stated that they held membership in the Jewish Community Center, four girls in the C.Y.O., and two girls in the Y.M.C.A.

In analyzing the assembled data, it is necessary that certain criteria be recognized. Membership in any of the above mentioned agencies means that the individual has paid a sum of money to the agency in return for the use of its facilities. Belonging to a group that may be housed within the agency was not considered in arriving at the stated figures. Many groups meet at these agencies weekly or monthly but their members are in no way affiliated with the agency except on a group rental basis. On this basis, they have no access to the facilities and were not considered as association members.

The question of the hours spent at the several agencies elicited interesting answers. Some replies listed attendance at agencies every day with the exception of Sunday. Boys who attended the C.Y.O. averaged two days attendance, with Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the most popular days and the hours ranging from six o'clock to ten o'clock. One express exception to the average was the reply of one of

Table II

Membership in Youth Agencies

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Catholic Youth Agency	22	4
Jewish Community Center	6	9
Junior Boys' Club	12	
Senior Boys' Club	22	
Young Men's Christian Association	12	2
Total	74	15

the boys who stated that he spent from three-thirty to five o'clock every day at the C.Y.O. with the exception of Friday, when he was present from seven o'clock to ten o'clock.

The Jewish Community Center attracted their members on the average of three days a week between the hours of seven to ten, with the exception of Saturday, when the young people stated that they were there until eleven o'clock.

All of the boys who acknowledged membership in the Y.M.C.A. stated that they attended the "Y" on Saturdays, with Tuesdays and Thursdays, the next most popular evenings. Only one boy stated that he had no particular evening or hour when he visited the "Y".

Attendance at the Junior Boys' Club averaged three days a week with Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays the most favorable

days. The average number of hours spent at the Club was two hours, principally between seven and nine o'clock.

The Senior Boys' Club presents a different picture. The young men are allowed to use the gym at their wish and many of them do so. Five of the boys stated that they go to the Club about five days a week at no special time. The remainder averaged three days a week with Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the days most frequently spent at the Club, and the average time between the hours of seven to ten.

The girls who possessed membership in the Youth agencies frequented these agencies on specific days and specified times.

The Y.M.C.A. attracted their members on Wednesdays, between the hour of seven and nine-thirty. The girls who attended the Jewish Community Center averaged two days attendance, namely, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and between the hours of seven and nine-thirty. Tuesday evenings appealed to the girls affiliated with the C.Y.O., the hours running from seven o'clock to nine o'clock.

National Youth Groups

National Youth groups hold little interest for the young people under study. A number of such groups exist in the community but they attract small numbers of boys and girls between the ages of 14 to 16. In all, 15 national Youth groups are represented in the study as listed in Table III.

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National Youth Groups

National Youth groups hold little interest for the young people under study. A number of such groups exist in the community but they attract small numbers of boys and girls between the ages of 14 to 18. In all, 18 National Youth groups are represented in the study as listed in Table III.

Table III

National Youth Groups

<u>Name of Group</u>	<u>Number of boys</u>	<u>girls</u>
Academy of Model Aeronautics	1	
Alaph Zadik Alaph	1	
Boy Scouts	7	
De Molay	2	
Sea Scouts	3	
Sons of American Legion	3	
Sons of Pericles	2	
Girl Scouts		5
Junior Daughters of Isabella		1
Junior Ivy Lodge		1
Junior Red Cross		1
Junior V. F. W.		1
Methodist Youth Fellowship		3
Rainbow Girls		3
4-H Club		1
Total	19	16

Table III

National Youth Groups

Name of Group	Number of boys	Girls
Academy of Model Aeronautics	1	
Alpha Epsilon Alpha	1	
Boy Scouts	7	
De Moley	3	
Sea Scouts	3	
Sons of American Legion	3	
Sons of Pershing	2	
Girl Scouts		2
Junior Engineers of Leabell	1	
Junior Ivy Lodge	1	
Junior Red Cross	1	
Junior V. F. W.	1	
Methodist Youth Fellowship	3	
Rainbow Girls	3	
4-H Club	1	
Total	19	12

Seven cater to boys and eight are girls' groups.

The seven organizations in which boys hold membership are, the Academy of Model Aeronautics, Boy Scouts, Sons of Pericles, Sons of American Legion, Sea Scouts, De Molay, and Aleph Zadik Aleph. The combined membership of all seven as disclosed by the questionnaires totalled 19, with one holding membership in the Academy of Model Aeronautics, seven in the Boy Scouts, two in the Sons of Pericles, three in the Sons of American Legion, three in the Sea Scouts, two in De Molay, and one in Aleph Zadik Aleph.

Four of the seven youth groups are sponsored by senior organizations and derive their leadership from the parent body. De Molay, A.Z.A., Sons of American Legion, and Sons of Pericles, are junior affiliates and act as reservoirs of potential membership for the parent organization.

The eight national groups for girls attract 16 youngsters, and are divided as follows: Five girls checked membership in the Girl Scouts, one in the Junior Red Cross, three in the Rainbow Girls, one in the Junior Ivy Lodge, one in the Junior Veterans of Foreign Wars, three in the Methodist Youth Fellowship, one in the 4-H club, and one in the Junior Daughters of Isabella.

Local Clubs of Boys

A number of clubs in the community draw their membership from boys. Their purposes and the frequency of meetings vary

Seven cater to boys' and eight are girls' groups. The seven organizations in which boys hold membership are, the Academy of Model Aeronautics, Boy Scouts, Sons of Pericles, Sons of American Legion, Sea Scouts, De Moley, and Alpha Zedik Alpha. The combined membership of all seven as disclosed by the questionnaires totaled 12, with one holding membership in the Academy of Model Aeronautics, seven in the Boy Scouts, two in the Sons of Pericles, three in the Sons of American Legion, three in the Sea Scouts, two in De Moley, and one in Alpha Zedik Alpha.

Four of the seven youth groups are sponsored by senior organizations and derive their leadership from the parent body. De Moley, A.S.A., Sons of American Legion, and Sons of Pericles, are junior affiliates and act as reservoirs of potential membership for the parent organization.

The eight national groups for girls attract 18 youngsters, and are divided as follows: Five girls checked membership in the Girl Scouts, one in the Junior Red Cross, three in the Rainbow Girls, one in the Junior Ivy League, one in the Junior Veterans of Foreign Wars, three in the Methodist Youth Fellowship, one in the 4-H club, and one in the Junior Daughters of Isabella.

Local Clubs of Boys

A number of clubs in the community draw their membership from boys. Their purposes and the frequency of meetings vary

according to the expressed wishes of the members.

The questionnaires disclosed that 22 clubs for boys meet on a somewhat definite schedule of meeting dates, with 28 boys showing affiliation with the several clubs.

A study of the clubs reveals that groups with a primary interest in aviation and in athletics are most popular. Ten boys in five groups specified aviation as the purpose of their group, and nine boys in eight groups specified athletics as their primary objective. The remaining groups had such goals as health education, fraternity, aid to the Red Cross. Two groups listed as their purpose to avoid trouble with the police and to keep off street corners.

When asked to reply to the question, have you a club leader?, 26 boys representing 20 clubs answered yes. It is interesting to note in passing that these leaders are untrained group workers, serving as leaders only because of their interest in boys. In eight groups the leader is a young man living in the neighborhood and possessing athletic ability. Five groups receive their leadership through the church, and two from high school teachers.

Significant disclosure of the leadership and sponsorship of the several clubs was the fact that the Youth agencies of the community supplied neither the leadership nor housed the group. The clubs met either in homes, churches, or had their own club house. Very little effort has been extended by the

21
22

Youth agencies to attract these groups and offer leadership and supervision. Each group exists for itself without any inter-change of ideas, programs, or accomplishments.

Further analysis of the returned questionnaires revealed many significant factors of club experience. Answers to such questions as, how often do you meet, which days or day, and state the purpose of your club, disclosed that many weaknesses exist in boys' work in the community. Meeting places such as back yard, a cellar, or a vacant barn are not the most desirable locations for club work. Lack of a forceful program and mature leadership resulted in groups whose purposes became negative. To keep off of street corners, to keep out of trouble, and to avoid trouble with the police are not group purposes which of themselves can be creative. The lack of municipal recreation and the slowness of the Youth agencies in meeting the problem give rise to groups whose main concern is not the positive benefits of group association, but rather groups of a "gang" nature.

A break-down of the 22 clubs as represented in Table IV gives the answers to questions of purpose, leadership, and meeting time.

Two clubs function as extra-curricula activities at the High School and leadership is supplied by faculty members.

These two groups, the Health Club, and the Flying Squadron have as their respective purposes, health education, and the

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A break-down of the 32 clubs as represented in Table IV gives the answers to questions of purpose, leadership, and meeting time.

Two clubs function as extra-curricular activities at the High School and leadership is supplied by faculty members. These two groups, the Health Club, and the Flying Squadron have as their respective purposes, health education, and the

Table IV

Local Clubs for Boys

Name	Meeting time	Purpose	Boys
Aero Club	Weekly	Aviation	1
Barrette A.C.	Nightly	Athletic	1
Blue Devils	Unspecified	Athletic	1
Church Club	Seldom	Athletic	1
Don Luiz	Weekly	Aid Red Cross	1
F.R.Balsa Butchers	Daily	Aviation	1
First Baptist Club	Monthly	Social	1
Flying Squadron	Bi-weekly	Aviation	4
Health Club	Upon notice	Health	1
Hoboes Haven	Daily	Avoid trouble	1
Holy Rosary Boys' Club	Nightly	Athletics	1
Model Aero Engineers	Bi-weekly	Aviation	3
Mt. Hope	Weekly	Athletics	1
North Court A.C.	Bi-weekly	Keep off corner	1
Polish Wilcox	Monthly	Friendship	1
Rinkydinks	Weekly	Recreation	1
Roths A.C.	Bi-weekly	Recreation	1
Rovers	Daily	Aviation	1
Service Guild	Monthly	Not stated	1
St. James Brooks Club	Weekly	Avoid trouble	2
Sunset Hill Club	Weekly	Athletic	1
Trappers A.C.	Unspecified	Keep off corner	1

Total

28

Table IV

Local Clubs for Boys

Name	Meeting time	Purpose	Boys
Aero Club	Weekly	Aviation	1
Barbette A.C.	Weekly	Athletic	1
Blue Devils	Unspecified	Athletic	1
Church Club	Seldom	Athletic	1
Don Luis	Weekly	Aid Red Cross	1
F.R. Bates Barometer	Daily	Aviation	1
First Baptist Club	Monthly	Social	1
Flying Squadron	Bi-weekly	Aviation	4
Health Club	Upon notice	Health	1
Hobbes Haven	Daily	Avoid trouble	1
Holy Rosary Boys' Club	Weekly	Athletic	1
Model Aero Engineers	Bi-weekly	Aviation	3
Mr. Hope	Weekly	Athletic	1
North Court A.C.	Bi-weekly	Keep off corner	1
Polish Wilcox	Monthly	Friendship	1
Rinkydinks	Weekly	Recreation	1
Roche A.C.	Bi-weekly	Recreation	1
rovers	Daily	Aviation	1
Service Guild	Monthly	Not stated	1
St. James Brocks Club	Weekly	Avoid trouble	2
Summit Hill Club	Weekly	Athletic	1
Troopers A.C.	Unspecified	Keep off corner	1

Total

38

promotion of interest in aviation.

Four groups, Model Aero Engineers, Rovers, Fall River Balsa Butchers, and Will Rogers Aero Club are interested in aviation. The Model Aero Engineers, sponsored by the local Elks Lodge, is the only group of the four which is in any way aided by an adult group. An interesting comment was furnished by a member of the Will Rogers Aero Club, who stated that the purpose of his group was to prepare the members to become air raid spotters in addition to the furtherance of aviation.

Of the five church sponsored groups, three, St. James Brooks Club, Holy Rosary Boys' Club, and Church Club, stated that their primary group purpose was participation in athletics.

The stated purpose of the First Baptist Club was given as social activities, and the purpose of the Service Guild was not disclosed.

Groups with athletic interest; Mt. Hope Club, Blue Devils, Rinkydinks, Barrette A.C., and the Roth A.C. meet weekly to further their particular athletic interest. None of the groups are sponsored by an organization or a Youth agency. Financial support is given the Blue Devils, and the Roth A.C., by persons who reside in their respective neighborhoods, and annual dances serve as a source of income with which to purchase uniforms and equipment. The other three groups are not uniformed groups and derive their income through raffles and the conducting of socials. In all of the undertakings of the

promotion of interest in aviation.

Four groups, Model Aero Engineers, Rogers, Fall River Balas Butcher, and Will Rogers Aero Club are interested in aviation. The Model Aero Engineers, sponsored by the local Elks Lodge, is the only group of the four which is in any way aided by an adult group. An interesting comment was furnished by a member of the Will Rogers Aero Club, who stated that the purpose of his group was to prepare the members to become air raid spotters in addition to the furtherance of aviation.

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groups, no other interest but the athletic interest is considered.

Of the remaining six groups, four, Trapper A.C., North Court A.C., Hoboes Haven, and Sunset Hill, list as their respective group purposes the following: to keep off of street corners, avoid trouble with the police, and keep out of trouble. The fact that purposes such as these are the only purposes stated, indicates that a real need for directed Youth work exists. The Don Luiz Club is primarily interested in helping the Red Cross and the Polish Wilcox Group is composed of boys desiring friendship.

Local Clubs of Girls

There are in the community a number of girls' groups. Returns showed that 50 girls belong to a total of 20 clubs. These several clubs have expressed purposes varying from health education to literary groups as seen in Table V.

Further analysis shows that four of the groups are sponsored by the local High School, namely, the Health Club, Literary, Camera, and Girls' Numeral Club. A veteran group sponsors a drum and bugle corps, and several churches sponsor eight groups. Among these groups are the following: Children of Mary, Epsilon, St. Mathieu's Drill Corps, sponsored by pastors of Catholic Churches; and the following groups under Protestant Churches: Veta Sorority, M. & M. Club, Epworth League, Young Peoples' Association, and Nightingales. The

groups, no other interest but the athletic interest is considered.

Of the remaining six groups, four, Trepper A.C., North

County A.C., Hobbes Haven, and Sunnyside Hill, list as their

respective group purposes the following: to keep off of streets corners, avoid trouble with the police, and keep out of trouble.

The fact that purposes such as these are the only purposes

stated, indicates that a real need for directed youth work

exists. The Don Luis Club is primarily interested in helping

the Red Cross and the Polish Wilcox Group is composed of boys

desiring friendship.

Local Clubs of Girls

There are in the community a number of girls' groups.

Records showed that 30 girls belong to a total of 30 clubs.

These several clubs have expressed purposes varying from

health education to literary groups as seen in Table V.

Further analysis shows that four of the groups are

sponsored by the local High School, namely, the Health Club,

Literary, Camera, and Girls' Musical Club. A veteran group

sponsors a drum and bugle corps, and several churches sponsor

eight groups. Among these groups are the following: Children

of Mary, Spallan, St. Matthew's Drill Corps, sponsored by

pastors of Catholic Churches; and the following groups under

Protestant Churches: Vera Sorority, M. & M. Club, Epworth

League, Young People's Association, and Nightingales. The

Table V

Local Clubs for Girls

Name	Meeting time	Purpose	Girls
Calumet Club Juniors	Monthly	Unite French Youth	1
Camera	Bi-weekly	Photographic Education	2
Camp Doran Drum & Bugle	Weekly	Music	3
Children of Mary	Monthly	Not Stated	2
Delta Gamma Si	Weekly	Charity & Social	2
Epsilon	Weekly	Catholic Action	9
Epworth League	Bi-weekly	Education	1
Girls' Club	Weekly	Recreation	1
Girls' Numeral Club	Weekly	Recreation	3
Health Club	Unspecified	Health	1
Literary	Bi-weekly	Literature	1
M. & M.	Monthly	Recreation	1
Marion Austin Circle	Monthly	Aid to the Missionaries	1
Nightingales	Monthly	Home Nursing	1
St. Mathieus Drill Corps	Weekly	Financial aid to Church	1
Tri-Hy	Weekly	Higher Standard of Living	10
Veta Sorority	Bi-weekly	Not Stated	1
Vive Society	Weekly	Community Work	1
Y'Ettes	Weekly	Educational & Social	6
Young Peoples' Association	Bi-weekly	Friendship	2
Total			49

Table V

Local Clubs for Girls

Name	Meeting time	Purpose	Girls
Calumet Club Juniors	Monthly	White French Youth	1
Camera	Bi-weekly	Photographic Education	2
Camp Doreen Dore & Radio	Weekly	Music	2
Children of Mary	Monthly	Not Stated	2
Delta Gamma Xi	Weekly	Charity & Social	2
Epsilon	Weekly	Catholic Action	2
Epworth League	Bi-weekly	Education	1
Girls' Club	Weekly	Recreation	1
Girls' Numerical Club	Weekly	Recreation	2
Health Club	Unspecified	Health	1
Literary	Bi-weekly	Literature	1
M. & W.	Monthly	Recreation	1
Marion Austin Circle	Monthly	Aid to the	1
Misses		Misses	
Nightingales	Monthly	Home Nursing	1
St. Nicholas Drill Corps	Weekly	Financial aid to Church	1
Tri-Hy	Weekly	Higher Standard of living	10
Veta Sorority	Bi-weekly	Not Stated	1
Vive Society	Weekly	Community Work	1
Y'ettes	Weekly	Educational & Social	2
Young Peoples' Association	Bi-weekly	Friendship	2
Total			49

Jewish Community Center sponsors one group, the Y'Ettes; the Y.M.C.A., the Tri-Hy; and the Women's Union houses the Fall River Girls' Club. Three groups, Vive Society, Delta Gamma Si, and the Marion Austin Circle are self sponsored. The Calumet Club Juniors are sponsored by a senior group of the same name.

Replies indicated that all of the groups represented by the questionnaires, with the exception of the Delta Gamma Si, had a group leader. These leaders were in all cases recruited from the adult membership of the sponsoring organization or agency. Leadership provided the girls' groups is of a higher standard than the leadership of boys' groups. The clubs that originated in the high school drew leadership from the faculty; and the Y.M.C.A., Jewish Community Center, and Women's Union provided leaders from trained volunteers in group work. The Church groups, as did the self sponsored groups, drew leadership from adults within their own immediate circle.

A closer relationship exists between the several girls' groups than between the boys' groups. Whereas the boys met in assorted places under loose supervision, the girls' clubs had an attachment to a responsible group or agency whose leaders met and discussed their relative problems and programs. This does not mean that an organized association of group leaders existed or that training courses were offered to volunteer

Jewish Community Center sponsors one group, the Y'Netez; the Y.M.C.A., the Y'Netez; and the Women's Union houses the Fall River Girls' Club. Three groups, Vite Society, Delta Gamma St., and the Marion Austin Circle are self-sponsored. The Calumet Club Juniors are sponsored by a senior group of the same name.

Replies indicated that all of the groups represented by the questionnaires, with the exception of the Delta Gamma St., had a group leader. These leaders were in all cases recruited from the adult membership of the sponsoring organization or agency. Leadership provided the girls' groups is of a higher standard than the leadership of boys' groups. The clubs that originated in the high school drew leadership from the faculty; and the Y.M.C.A., Jewish Community Center, and Women's Union provided leaders from trained volunteers in group work. The Church groups, as did the self-sponsored groups, drew leadership from adults within their own immediate circle.

A closer relationship exists between the several girls' groups than between the boys' groups. Whereas the boys met in assorted places under loose supervision, the girls' clubs had an attachment to a responsible group or agency whose leaders met and discussed their relative problems and programs. This does not mean that an organized association of group leaders existed or that training courses were offered to volunteer

group workers, but that the leaders of the several groups, having common interests, held formal meetings. This was made possible because of the more mature leadership offered to the girls' groups, and because of the relationship that existed between the several agencies fostering group work.

Supervision of the girls' group is evidenced by the replies to the questionnaire. Specified meeting days and hours applied to all of the groups with the exception of the Health Club. Objectives of the groups were of more social importance than the interests of the boys' groups. Service to the community and church and emphasis upon educational interests appeared as basic reasons for the existence of many of the groups.

Three of the four groups sponsored by the High School, the Health Club, Literary Club, and Camera Club, emphasize individual creative interests, and the fourth group, the Girls' Numeral Club, is open to girls who have excelled in the athletic program of the school. Groups sponsored by Churches or church leaders listed such interests as, aid church finances, education for Christian living, participation in church services, and Catholic Action. One of the groups, the Nightingales, was organized by the Pastor for the purpose of studying home nursing; and the M. & M. Club was organized for recreational activities for young people of the church.

Purposes of the remaining groups as advanced by the

group workers, but that the leaders of the several groups, having common interests, held formal meetings. This was made possible because of the more mature leadership offered to the girls' groups, and because of the relationship that existed between the several agencies fostering group work.

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Purposes of the remaining groups as advanced by the

young people included some of the following: Y'Ettes, social and educational; Vive Society, community work; Calumet Juniors Club, to unite French youth; Tri-Hy, to work for higher community standards of living.

Young people included some of the following: Y'Peetee, social and educational; Vive Society, community work; Calumet Junior Club, to unite French youth; Est-By, to work for higher community standards of living.

CHAPTER IV

W.P.A. RECREATION

The use of public parks and school buildings for leisure time activities has been granted to the Works Progress Administration. As stated in Chapter I, the city government had been unable to appropriate sufficient funds for a planned community program designed to meet the needs and desires of the community during its hours of leisure from school and work. Play space was not utilized and school buildings were closed after school hours.

In 1936, these conditions were altered and W.P.A. recreational programs came into existence. Playfields were made available to the community, leadership was offered, and programs planned and executed so as to appeal to young and old alike. Participation in active and quiet games was encouraged, leagues embracing several sports were organized, and demands for interest groups in crafts and hobbies were being met. The community became conscious of the several resources available and the many opportunities offered for enjoyment of leisure time activities. Recreation in its broadest meaning became a common word; committees of lay people and of professionals sat together to think through the needs and desires of the community and the resources available to meet these expressed desires. To the Works Progress Administration Recreational Project must then be

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30

given due credit for a reawakening of the community consciousness to the desirability of proper leisure time activities. It is important to state that private social agencies were quick to recognize the importance of this reawakening and that they cooperated with the personnel of the W.P.A. as a resource in their own leisure time programs. The writer is appreciative of the role the W.P.A. recreational division has played and is playing in the community, for he has had the pleasure of planning with them and using their leaders in his own group work program.

During the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1942, the W.P.A. Recreation Project has operated outdoor Centers at the following parks and play-grounds: Lower Columbia, South Park, Abbot Field, Father Kelly Park, Thomas Chew Park, Maplewood Park, Davenport Play-ground, Columbus Play-ground, Lafayette Park, North Park, and Turner Play-ground. These outdoor Centers were staffed from nine-thirty o'clock in the morning until eight-thirty o'clock in the evening. Arts and crafts, athletics, tournaments of varied nature, quiet games for youngsters, special interest groups and study groups combined to make the Centers attractive. The combined average attendance approximated 14,000 persons weekly.

The Centers used for the indoor program included the following schools: Watson, Borden, William S. Greene, Slade, Girls' Continuation and Henry Lord Junior High. The indoor

given due credit for a reawakening of the community consciousness to the desirability of proper leisure time activities. It is important to state that private social agencies were quick to recognize the importance of this reawakening and that they cooperated with the personnel of the W.P.A. as a resource in their own leisure time programs. The writer is appreciative of the role the W.P.A. recreational division has played and is playing in the community, for he has had the pleasure of planning with them and using their leaders in his own group work program.

During the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1942, the W.P.A. Recreation Project has operated outdoor centers at the following parks and play-grounds: Lower Columbia, South Park, Abbot Field, Father Kelly Park, Thomas Chew Park, Mapleswood Park, Davenport Play-ground, Columbus Play-ground, Lafayette Park, North Park, and Turner Play-ground. These outdoor centers were staffed from nine-thirty o'clock in the morning until eight-thirty o'clock in the evening. Arts and crafts, athletics, tournaments of varied nature, puzzle games for youngsters, special interest groups and study groups combined to make the centers attractive. The combined average attendance approximated 14,000 persons weekly.

The centers used for the indoor program included the following schools: Watson, Borden, William S. Greene, Slade, Girls' Continuation and Henry Lord Junior High. The indoor

program places emphasis upon arts and crafts and special interest groups, including dancing, dramatics, music, and the like. Only one Center was able to be used for athletic purposes, namely the Junior High School. A gym, showers, and lockers, allowed for basketball leagues and gym tournaments. The hours of operation of school buildings as recreation centers were from three-thirty o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening.¹

Indoor Centers

When asked to reply to the question, do you attend a W.P.A. Center?, 18 boys answered yes. Five of the boys replied that they attended a Center one day a week, ten boys attended two days a week, and three boys participated in the programs Mondays through Fridays. The average number of hours spent at the Center on any one day was two and one half hours. Thursday was the most popular day at the Centers with eight boys participating in activities.

Basketball interested five boys; table tennis, four boys; boxing, handball, checkers, and dancing, each interested two boys; cards, dramatics, and art, one boy each. The number of boys who availed themselves of the opportunity to attend a Center is very small but it is very interesting to note that 10 interests were satisfied through attendance at the

¹ Interview with recreation supervisor

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Table VI

Indoor Center Activities

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>
Art		1
Arts and Crafts	1	
Basketball	7	5
Basketry	1	
Boxing		2
Cards		1
Checkers		2
Dancing	4	2
Dramatics		1
Handball		2
Horseshoes	1	
Knitting	1	
Red Cross Work	1	
Sewing	1	
Softball	4	
Table Tennis	1	4
Track	1	
Volleyball	1	
Total	24	20

Table VI
Indoor Center Activities

Type of activity	Girls	Boys
Art		1
Arts and Crafts	1	
Basketball	7	2
Basketry	1	
Boxing		2
Cards		1
Checkers		2
Dancing	4	2
Dramatics		1
Handball		2
Horseback	1	
Knitting	1	
Red Cross Work	1	
Sewing	1	
Softball	4	
Table Tennis	1	4
Track	1	
Volleyball	1	
Total	24	20

several Centers.

Twelve girls stated that they attended an indoor Center regularly. Wednesdays and Thursdays were the popular evenings between the hours of six-thirty o'clock to nine o'clock. A study of the interests and activities checked by the girls disclosed that twelve activities were participated in by them. Basketball, checked by seven girls, was the number one activity. In order of number of girls participating, softball and dancing, each checked by four girls, were the second choice of activity, with the following each receiving one check; table-tennis, track meets, horseshoes, arts and crafts, knitting, sewing, volleyball, Red Cross First Aid, and basketry.

Outdoor Centers

The outdoor Centers operating in the eleven parks and play-grounds emphasize active games. Thirty-nine boys replied that they attended an outdoor Center and participated in the several programs offered. A significant fact was disclosed by the returned replies, namely that the vast majority of the boys average five days at the outdoor Centers and three hours per day. A concentration of boys occurs during the hours of two-thirty o'clock and five-thirty o'clock.

The type of activities checked by the boys included various forms of competitive athletics. Baseball proved the most popular sport of any offered by the project, with 28 boys stating that they participated in the game. The remaining

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dancing, each checked by four girls, were the second choice of activity, with the following each receiving one check; table-

tennis, track meets, horseback, arts and crafts, knitting,

sewing, volleyball, Red Cross First Aid, and basketry.

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most popular sport of any offered by the project, with 28 boys stating that they participated in the game. The remaining

Table VII

Outdoor Center Activities

Type of Activity	Boys	Girls
Arts and Crafts		1
Baseball	28	
Basketry		1
Boxing	2	
Football	14	
Handicraft		1
Horseshoes	1	
Soccer	3	
Softball	3	7
Tennis	2	1
Track	4	4
Volleyball	1	2
Total	58	17

Table VII

Outdoor Center Activities

Type of Activity	Boys	Girls
Arts and Crafts		1
Baseball	28	
Basketry		1
Boxing	2	
Football	14	
Handicrafts		1
Horseback	1	
Soccer	3	
Softball	3	7
Tennis	2	1
Track	4	4
Volleyball	1	2
Total	58	17

activities were as follows: football, 14 boys; track, four boys; softball and soccer, three boys each; boxing and tennis, two boys each; volleyball and horseshoes, one boy each.

The girls who attended the Centers were participants in the following activities: softball, seven girls; track, four girls; volleyball, two girls; arts and crafts, basketry, handicraft, and tennis, one girl each.

Features of the recreational project are the inter-Center tournaments and track meets, a pageant at the close of the outdoor season held at the North Park and attracting an average of 10,000 persons, and a baseball school conducted by outstanding national baseball personalities.

A study of leisure time activities could be meaningless and fruitless without recognition of the influence and degree of participation of hobbies in leisure time activity. Hobbies serve as an outlet for young people in obtaining self-expression and creativeness, and as Frankl says, "The creative effort is altogether wasteful." In the study the young people were asked to check their hobby or hobbies and also to state where they enjoyed their hobbies. Of the 178 boys who returned the questionnaires, only 36 admitted no hobby. It is safe to say

1 Austin F. Hays, *Play* (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1933), p. 129.

2 Mitchell, op. cit., p. 129.

3 Paul T. Frankl, *Wastefulness* (New York and London: Harper and Brothers, 1933), p. 135.

CHAPTER V

HOBBIES

This chapter will present a word picture of the many hobbies which satisfy expressed desires and abilities of the young people which Dr. Riggs refers to as "burglar-proof riches."¹ Perhaps some group work agencies would take issue with the classification of the various forms of art, of wood-working and other creative interests as hobbies, but for the purpose of simplicity and the desire to avoid misunderstandings the writer includes interests under the general heading of hobbies.

Hobbies of Interest to Boys

A study of leisure time activities would be meaningless and fruitless without recognition of the influence and degree of participation of hobbies in leisure time activity. Hobbies serve as an outlet for young people in attaining self expression and creativeness,² and as Frankl says, "no creative effort is altogether wasteful."³ In the study the young people were asked to check their hobby or hobbies and also to state where they enjoyed their hobbies. Of the 178 boys who returned the questionnaires, only 25 admitted no hobby. It is safe to as-

1 Austin F. Riggs, Play (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1935), p. 129

2 Mitchell, op. cit., p. 120.

3 Paul T. Frankl, Machine Made-Leisure (New York and London: Harper and Brothers, 1932), p. 138.

sume in this case, when approximately 86 percent of the boys admit hobbies, that they are an important factor in any analysis of recreational habits of young people. Schools, departments of recreation, character building agencies and others have recognized the importance of hobbies and have established hobby departments. Here the individual is not coerced, pressure is not exerted upon him, only the urge to satisfy his desire for creativeness. Neumeyer adds, "hobbies afford much pleasure and are followed because of the enjoyment and personal satisfaction derived from them."⁴

In presenting this questionnaire to the young people the writer was careful to avoid any basis for subjective answers. Space was allowed them to add such hobbies as they may possess without offering any explanation for a particular hobby. The hobbies listed in the questionnaire include such common ones as, stamp collecting, dancing, attending movies, and parties; interest hobbies as, gardening, photography, and metal work. Replies as indicated in Table VIII, revealed a total of 42 different hobbies enjoyed by 153 boys. Several reasons were advanced by a few boys for their interest in a particular hobby. A striking one was the reason advanced by a young man engaged in stamp collecting. He stated that he hoped to be able to show his collection to President Roosevelt.

⁴Neumeyer, op. cit., p. 98.

Table VIII

Hobbies of Boys

Type of Hobby	Number of boys
Archery	1
Astronomy	1
Aviation	1
Bowling	1
Camping	1
Cartooning	4
Chemistry	6
Collecting Aeroplane Pictures	2
Collecting Minerals	1
Dancing	32
Electricity	1
Electrical Mechanics	1
Fishing	5
Free Hand Drawing	1
Gardening	22
Hunting	2
Knitting	1
Letter Writing	5
Listening to Orchestra Recordings	1
Metal Work	16
Micro-Chemistry	1
Model Airplane Building	25
Movies	69
Music	3
Oil Painting	2
Parties	25
Photography	36
Radio	3
Reading novels	2
Reading Historical Books	1
Reading Newspapers	46
Sailing	2
Scrap Book of Men in Armed Forces	1
Sewing	1
Sketching	1
Sport Scrap Book	1
Stamp Collections	51
Talking	16
Telegraphy	1
Visiting	6
Washing Dishes	3
Woodworking	40
Total	441

A childish reason perhaps, but significant and interesting to the extent that the youngster was familiar with one of the President's hobbies and wished to compare collections. Interesting too, if one desires to draw conclusions from this as to the benefits of democratic education. Model aeroplane building was another hobby which elicited unasked answers by the boys. With emphasis upon the importance of the aviation branch of the armed forces engaged in war, the boys stated that this hobby would perhaps help them in determining whether aviation would be their choice of vocation. Here was the only example of a hobby influenced by the war effort.

The hobby which attracted the greatest number of boys was attendance at the movies. This non-creative and passive hobby claimed 69 boys, who stated that they saw "a movie a week". Closely following the hobby of movie attendance was reading newspapers, with 46 boys checking this as their hobby. An interesting fact disclosed was that all of the boys who checked this as a hobby, also had checked movie attendance as a hobby. What correlation exists between both hobbies, and the effect, if any, of one upon the other would make an interesting study.

The most unusual hobby of the 42 listed was the one in which a young man kept a scrap-book of local youths called to the armed service and their doings at their respective stations. This particular hobby can be fulfilled because of the policy of the local newspaper. This paper carries a column devoted

32

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The hobby which attracted the greatest number of boys was attendance at the movies. This non-creative and passive hobby claimed 89 boys, who stated that they saw "a movie a week". Closely following the hobby of movie attendance was reading newspapers, with 48 boys checking this as their hobby. An in-teresting fact disclosed was that all of the boys who checked this as a hobby, also had checked movie attendance as a hobby. What correlation exists between both hobbies, and the effect, if any, of one upon the other would make an interesting study.

The most unusual hobby of the 48 listed was the one in which a young man kept a scrap-book of local youths called to the armed service and their doings at their respective stations. This particular hobby can be fulfilled because of the policy of the local newspaper. This paper carries a column devoted

to Fall River boys in the armed forces of the United Nations. This boy's hobby is not a creative one, but neither can it be called a passive one. It unquestionably satisfies a needed desire and in addition this hobby will be of community interest if and when the community pays due honor to the young men now engaged in battle.

Stamp collecting, checked by 51 boys, proved to be the second most-engaged-in hobby. This was followed by reading newspapers, checked by 46 boys. The five hobbies following in interest were: woodworking, 40 boys; photography, 36 boys; dancing, 30 boys; model aeroplane building, 25 boys; and gardening, 22 boys. Of these five hobbies, four of them are creative and possess some vocational experience. Gardening which received the attention of approximately 13 percent of the boys can be partially explained by stating that the W.P.A. recreation division, has placed great emphasis upon home gardens, offering leadership when desired, and the city government has set aside tracts of city owned land for gardening purposes. Another source of stimulation to gardening has been the interest of the National Recreation Association, which has conducted institutes devoted to gardening.

A hobby which is natural and conducive to socialization is dancing. The 30 boys who listed dancing as one of their hobbies, also listed two or three additional hobbies. The asocial conditions which may arise from this hobby are self

evident especially so when the boys, with the exception of two, stated that they frequent public dance halls. Fall River possessing over 154 establishments which sell liquors and offer dancing as an added attraction, offers untold opportunities for demoralizing activities. This is one type of leisure time activity which should keep the social agencies alert to danger signs. Although court records do not disclose many cases of juvenile delinquency attributed to dancing in questionable halls, the danger is present and should be carefully watched.

Three unusual hobbies mentioned by five boys are: washing dishes, three boys; knitting, one boy; and sewing, one boy. The interesting fact concerning these five boys is not that they listed hobbies not usually considered boys' interests, but that all five of them are members of local boys' groups which actively engage in competitive sports.

Hobbies other than those previously discussed are: metal work, 16 boys; free hand drawing, one boy; cartooning, four boys; sketching, one boy; and oil paintings, two boys. Hobbies of a scientific nature in addition to photography are: chemistry, six boys; aviation, one boy; radio, three boys; electricity, one boy; electrical mechanics, one boy; astronomy, one boy; telegraphy, one boy; and micro-chemistry, one boy.

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stamp collecting, only three boys stated collecting objects as a hobby. Two of the boys listed as their hobby, collecting minerals.

Hobbies which the writer prefers to label "friendship" hobbies are parties, talking, visiting, and letter writing. Parties and talking proved popular with parties listed by 25 boys, and talking by 16 boys. The art of conversation has been called a lost art. The rush towards acquiring material gain has revolutionized our talking habits. Speed and curt-ness have become criteria of conversation. It is refreshing to find 16 boys who lay claim to talking as a hobby. Visiting as a hobby interested six boys, with four of them specifying visiting relatives and friends as their hobby, and the remaining two, visiting places their hobby. Letter writing was designated as a hobby by five boys.

Hobbies of an athletic interest and the number of boys claiming them are as follows: bowling, one boy; fishing, five boys; camping, three boys; sailing, two boys; archery, one boy; and hunting, two boys. Sufficient resources exist in the community to allow for satisfaction of these hobbies.

The remaining five hobbies were of interest to eight boys and included, listening to orchestra recordings, keeping a scrap book of sports, reading, music, and reading historical books.

To supplement this study of types of hobbies and the

number of boys having at least one hobby, the following analysis may prove of interest. Seventy-five percent of the youngsters ranged from having one hobby to having four hobbies. Further break-down of the replies showed that 48 boys had one hobby; 35 boys, two hobbies; 27 boys, three hobbies; 23 boys, four hobbies; five boys, five hobbies; six boys, six hobbies; three boys, seven hobbies; four boys, eight hobbies; and two boys, nine hobbies. Only 14 percent of the total number of boys registered no hobby.

Hobbies of Interests to Girls

Many of the hobbies claimed by the girls also were hobbies discussed under boys' hobbies in this chapter. Hobbies, which are characteristic of girls, appear in the returned questionnaire. Doll collections, knitting, knick-knacks, and sewing are some of the hobbies which fall into this classification. One hundred and forty-two girls replied to the question of type of hobby enjoyed. One hundred and forty stated that they enjoyed one or more hobbies with two girls stating that they had no hobby.

Analysis of the hobbies listed in Table IX discloses that the 140 girls enjoyed and participated in 36 hobbies. Two hobbies, dancing and attendance at movies, proved overwhelmingly popular with the girls. One hundred girls checked dancing and 94 stated that the movies were a hobby. The fact that 100 of the 142 girls enjoy dancing as a hobby is not in itself

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Table IX

Hobbies of Girls

Type of Hobby	Number of Girls
Cartooning	1
Collecting Biblical Pictures	1
Collecting Coins	2
Collecting Dolls	1
Collecting Medals	1
Collecting Knick-Knacks	1
Collecting pictures	4
Collecting Postcards	3
Collecting Sea-shells	2
Commercial Art	1
Dancing	100
Free-hand Drawing	3
Gardening	30
Knitting	46
Letter Writing	45
Metal Work	1
Model Aeroplane Building	1
Movies	94
Music	9
Oil Painting	1
Parties	53
Photography	24
Poultry	1
Reading	7
Reading Newspapers	31
Scrap Book	1
Sewing	45
Sketching	3
Stamp Collections	29
Story Writing	2
Talking	39
Tap Dancing	2
Visiting	17
Washing Dishes	10
Wood Burning	1
Woodworking	1

Total**623**

Table IX
Hobbies of Girls

Type of Hobby	Number of Girls
Woodworking	1
Wood Burning	1
Washing Dishes	10
Visiting	17
Tap Dancing	2
Talking	39
Story Writing	2
Stamp Collections	29
Sketching	3
Sewing	45
Scrap Book	1
Reading Newspapers	21
Reading	7
Poultry	1
Photography	24
Parties	23
Oil Painting	1
Music	9
Novels	34
Model Airplane Building	1
Metal Work	1
Letter Writing	45
Knitting	45
Gardening	30
Free-Hand Drawing	3
Dancing	100
Commercial Art	1
Collecting Sea-shells	2
Collecting Postcards	3
Collecting Pictures	4
Collecting Knick-Knacks	1
Collecting Medals	1
Collecting Dolls	1
Collecting Coins	2
Collecting Biblical Pictures	1
Caricaturing	1
Total	623

startling but 74 of these 100 girls stated that they enjoyed dancing at public dances only, the remainder at social functions conducted by churches and organizations.

The dangers referred to previously in connection with dancing are more apparent here. Lest this be construed as a condemnation of dancing, the writer hastens to add that he encourages dancing in his agency and serves on the city Defense Recreation Committee, which is charged with the responsibility of securing dance partners for service men at camp functions and for socials conducted in the community. Of the 74 girls who stated that they enjoyed dancing in public halls only, it is significant that none of these girls are members of a youth agency or belong to a club for girls. The writer is concerned with this question because of the problems which have already arisen. The most glaring cases of sex crime during the past six months in the community have involved young girls who have had one cocktail too many. The public dance hall, the road house, and the night clubs present problems of supervision, regulation of the age requirement, and control of actions. These problems exist at supervised dances, but in a lesser degree. The condemnation of dancing as of yesteryear would be nonproductive and a laissez-faire attitude refuses to acknowledge the values as well as the malign features of dancing. The problem of control and supervision requires an appraisal of the values of social dancing

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and a critical analysis of its defects and excesses.⁵ The problem is one for the community to think through.

Collecting various items and objects interested 44 girls. Nine hobbies of this nature were listed by the girls and include collections of biblical pictures, coins, dolls, medals, knick-knacks, pictures, postcards, sea shells, and stamps. Stamp collecting was the most popular of the nine hobbies, with 29 girls satisfying this desire. Collecting pictures and postcards interested seven girls; sea shells and coins interested four; the remainder, one each.

Ten hobbies which exercised particular creative talents were checked by 15 girls. These ten are: cartooning, commercial art, free hand drawing, metal work, model aeroplane building, oil painting, sketching, story writing, wood burning, and wood working. Free hand drawing and sketching each interested three girls, story telling, two girls, and the remainder each interested one girl. The hobbies evidenced by these 10 girls can, in addition to satisfying their interests, serve as a spring board for their subsequent entry into industrial life.

Hobbies listed by the girls, which the writer prefers to designate as socialization hobbies, included letter writing, parties, reading, reading newspapers, talking, and visiting.

⁵ Neumeyer, op. cit., p. 316

Each of these hobbies interested in their respective order the following number of girls, 45, 53, 7, 31, 17. An item deserving mention is the fact that only 31 girls consider reading newspapers a hobby. Whether the 111 remaining girls read newspapers but do not consider it a hobby remains an unanswered question. The answer would make interesting material for a comprehensive survey.

Participation in hobbies of general girls' interest includes the usual hobbies of knitting, sewing, and washing dishes. In addition, the writer includes gardening, and keeping a scrap book, as hobbies of this nature. Knitting and sewing appealed to 46 and 45 girls respectively. Ninety-two percent of the girls who checked knitting also stated that sewing was a hobby. Gardening was listed by 30 girls, largely as a result of the W.P.A. and Victory garden campaign. Washing dishes was considered a hobby by only one girl.

The remaining hobbies included, music, nine girls; photography, 24 girls; poultry, one girl; and tap dancing, two girls.

An interesting disclosure of the study of girls' hobbies was the number of girls interested in photography. Under proper supervision and leadership other channels of interest can be opened and expanded as a result of this interest in photography. The study, however, revealed no such broadening of interest.

Each of these hobbies interested in their respective order the following number of girls, 45, 53, 7, 21, 17. An item deserving mention is the fact that only 21 girls consider reading newspapers a hobby. Whether the 111 remaining girls read newspapers but do not consider it a hobby remains an unanswered question. The answer would make interesting material for a comparative survey.

Participation in hobbies of general girls' interest includes the usual hobbies of knitting, sewing, and washing dishes. In addition, the writer includes gardening, and keeping a scrap book, as hobbies of this nature. Knitting and sewing appeared to 45 and 45 girls respectively. Ninety-two percent of the girls who checked knitting also stated that sewing was a hobby. Gardening was listed by 20 girls, largely as a result of the V.F.W. and Victory garden campaign. Washing dishes was considered a hobby by only one girl.

The remaining hobbies included, music, nine girls; photography, 24 girls; poetry, one girl; and tap dancing, two girls.

An interesting disclosure of the study of girls' hobbies was the number of girls interested in photography. Under proper supervision and leadership other channels of interest can be opened and expanded as a result of this interest in photography. The study, however, revealed no such predominance of interest.

Many facts of interest were revealed by this study. Hobbies, and the number of individuals engaged in them while of interest and importance, nevertheless are overshadowed by other findings. One hundred and forty girls and 153 boys, by their answers stated that they had one or more hobbies.

Answers to the question "where are you enjoying your hobby?", is an indictment of the Youth serving agencies, and community interest. With the exception of dancing, the young people stated that they enjoyed their hobbies in their own homes, by themselves or with a small group of friends. The resources of the Youth agencies were either unknown or ignored. Leadership was absent and no opportunity offered for group participation.

Programs, classes, and hobby groups are non-existent, or if they do exist, reach only a small number of young people. Absence of community sponsored leisure time activities has placed the burden upon the private agencies which are attempting to meet the increased demands for service. However, a survey as limited as this study, reveals the lack of leadership offered by the Youth agencies in meeting expressed needs and desires.

Many facts of interest were revealed by this study. Hobbies, and the number of individuals engaged in them while of interest and importance, nevertheless are overshadowed by other findings. One hundred and forty girls and 153 boys, by their answers stated that they had one or more hobbies. Answers to the question "where are you enjoying your hobby?" is an indication of the youth serving agencies, and community interest. With the exception of dancing, the young people stated that they enjoyed their hobbies in their own homes, by themselves or with a small group of friends. The resources of the Youth agencies were either unknown or ignored. Leadership was absent and no opportunity offered for group participation. Programs, classes, and hobby groups are non-existent, or if they do exist, reach only a small number of young people. Absence of community sponsored leisure time activities has placed the burden upon the private agencies which are attempting to meet the increased demands for service. However, a survey as limited as this study, reveals the lack of leadership offered by the Youth agencies in meeting expressed needs and desires.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL INTERESTS

Opportunities for enjoyment of cultural interests are manifold in the community and special effort is directed towards reaching the boys and girls of school age, either actively or passively.

Musical groups are numerous and include the Fall River Symphony Orchestra, the Men's Glee Club, Fall River Operetta Association, Junior Music Club, and numerous military musical groups. The High School has recently attempted to organize an alumni orchestra and choral group. Church groups are organized to function as choirs for religious services and public appearances. Racial groups have organized choral societies for the pleasure to be derived from singing native folk songs. The Civic Music Association has a membership approximating 800 persons and annually presents a series of musical concerts. The several schools annually present their musical groups in a public performance.

Dramatics play an important role in the cultural life of the community. The city's outstanding dramatic group is the Little Theatre, composed of adults and young adults. Three or four current stage successes are presented yearly and the group has grown rapidly during the past five years. A summer theatre, composed of local men and women and known as the Shoestring Players, produce plays during July and August. A number of

churches encourage dramatics within their young people's groups who produce and stage their own plays. The High School charges a member of its faculty with the duties of dramatic teacher. Annually, the dramatic and musical groups of the school combine and present an outstanding operetta.

Discussion groups, forums for adults and for young people, adult education with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension Courses and the Public Library round out the opportunities for the satisfaction of cultural interests.

The library has a collection of books totalling 166,955 volumes. The reference room is equipped with 4,123 volumes and the childrens' department has 19,401 volumes. The reading room carries 27 newspapers and 199 periodicals. These several distinct functions do not include the many educational and cultural activities conducted by the several clubs and associations that exist in the community. Special mention should be made of the educational programs offered by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America both for their members and their families.

Cultural Interests of Boys

Very little interest was evidenced by the boys in such activities as music groups, forums, discussion groups, and dramatics. Twenty-seven boys in all stated that they

churches encourage dramatics within their young people's groups who produce and stage their own plays. The High School brings a member of its faculty with the duties of dramatic teacher. Annually, the dramatic and musical groups of the school combine and present an outstanding concert.

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Cultural Interests of Boys

Very little interest was evidenced by the boys in such activities as music groups, forums, discussion groups, and dramatics. Twenty-seven boys in all stated that they

participated in any of the mentioned interests, with music groups attracting 18 boys and the remainder, three each. The school and the church were designated as places where participation in the mentioned activities were enjoyed, with musical interests being satisfied by special groups such as military units, glee clubs, and choirs.

Eleven youngsters replied that they listened regularly to concerts broadcasted over the radio networks. Ten boys stated that they watched stage plays, principally those presented by the Little Theatre group. Only one individual admitted membership in the Civic Music Association. Twenty-four boys admitted that they study 10 different types of musical instruments with piano and violin each studied by five boys, trumpet by four, clarinet by three, guitar by two, and drums, cello, saxophone, piano accordion, and accordion by one each. All of these youngsters, with the exception of one who studied violin at the New England Conservatory of Music, received their musical instruction in the community.

The question, have you a library card?, elicited 130 affirmative answers. Of this number, 77 admitted that they read at least one book a month; and 14 read one book in two months. Thirty-nine boys stated that they read more than one book a month, with 3.9 books being the average. Further analysis of these 39 boys revealed that 10 boys read two books a month; nine boys, three books; nine boys, four books; four boys,

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The question, have you a library card?, elicited 150 affirmative answers. Of this number, 77 admitted that they read at least one book a month; and 14 read one book in two months. Thirty-nine boys stated that they read more than one book a month, with 5.6 books being the average. Further analysis of these 39 boys revealed that 10 boys read two books a month; nine boys, three books; nine boys, four books; four boys,

five books; four boys, six books; one boy, seven books; and two boys, nine books. Twenty-six boys admitted possessing no library card but added that they read one to three books in two months.

Cultural Interests of Girls

Girls evidenced more participation in activities of cultural value than did the boys. Whereas 27 boys enjoyed such activities as music groups, forums, discussion groups, and dramatics, 59 girls stated that they participated. Music groups served as an interest for 32 girls, with participation being resolved into such groups as military musical groups, school and church groups, Fall River Operetta Association, and the Junior Music Club. One Youth agency, the Jewish Community Center, encouraged musical interests, providing leadership for choral and string groups.

Youth forums attracted 10 girls; discussion groups, seven girls; and dramatics, 10 girls. With the exception of the Jewish Community Center, no other Youth agency conducted programs to meet these interests. The school, church, and local clubs served as centers around which these interests revolved.

Listening to concerts attracted 27 girls. Seven of this number stated that they attend concerts in neighboring communities, adding that they hear the Boston Symphony and "Pops" at least once during their respective season. The remaining 20 girls specified particular radio programs with six listen-

ing to the Metropolitan Opera Company, 10 girls enjoying the Music Hall Hour, and four girls regular listeners to the Ford Hour. Twenty-two girls stated that they enjoyed stage plays. Of this number, three added that they attend plays in Boston, three in Providence, and one in New York City. The Little Theatre, school, and Church groups attracted the interest of all of the girls. The Civic Music Association attracted seven girls as member.

The study of music was checked by 51 girls. Of this number 34 girls studied piano with the remaining 17 girls divided as follows: voice, seven girls; bugle, drums, and violin, two girls; and xylophone, organ, and cello, one each. Musical instruction in all cases was received through local instructors.

One hundred and thirty-eight girls stated that they possessed and used a library card. Some inkling of the reading habits of these girls may be gathered by the answers submitted to the question of the number of books read during the period of one month. Sixty girls replied that they read one book a month, six girls admitted one book in two months, and 72 girls stated that they read more than one book a month with 3.6 the average. Further analysis disclosed that eight girls read two books a month; 23 girls, three books; 22 girls, four books; four girls, five books; seven girls, six books; three girls, seven books; two girls, eight books; two girls, nine books; and one girl, 10 books. Ten girls admitted having no library

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CHAPTER VII

ATHLETIC INTERESTS OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Sports in all of their ramifications, are very close to a growing boy. Participating or watching athletic feats thrill young people. A study of leisure time activities must of necessity include some discussion of the role of athletics in meeting demands of leisure time. This chapter will devote itself to a tabulation and discussion of the several interests expressed by boys and girls and mention made of the places where those activities are enjoyed. Playfields are numerous and have proved sufficient to meet the demand, with the exception of tennis courts. Fall River possesses only 13 tennis courts which are unsatisfactory for playing purposes, and are totally inadequate to meet the demand. Table I, listing as it does the public resources, shows that two needs are not being met. These are namely, a municipal golf course and outdoor swimming facilities.

Private agencies such as the Boys' Club, Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O. and Women's Union supplement the community resources in that these four mentioned agencies are equipped with gymnasium facilities. For further discussion of the resources of the private agencies the writer refers to private agencies in Chapter One. Mention must be made that the High School added a physical education director in 1941.

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Athletic Interests of Boys

One hundred and seventy-four boys returned questionnaires stating that they participated in sports. Five boys preferred to act the role of a spectator and five boys expressed no interest in any form of athletics. The young men expressed interests in 25 sports. Their interests, as Table X reveals, ranged from group participation in activities such as baseball and basketball, to individual pleasures such as fishing and skating.

Swimming as an athletic interest was participated in by 136 boys, the largest group enjoying any one activity. Ample opportunities exist for the enjoyment of swimming, situated as the community is along the banks of the Mt. Hope Bay. In addition to outdoor swimming, 46 boys enjoyed the use of the swimming facilities of the Y.M.C.A. and the Boys' Club.

Three other activities, baseball, basketball, and skating, each attracted more than 100 boys. Baseball was played by 127 boys, the majority of whom played on teams in organized leagues. Special mention should be made of the C.Y.O. leagues. Two such leagues operate in the community with 23 teams entered and games scheduled three times a week. Football was participated in by 125 boys. No leagues function in this sport, making it necessary for the boys to organize their own contests. A number of groups organized to satisfy their interest in football have outfitted squads who arrange games at their

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Table X

Athletic Participation of Boys

Name of Sport	Number of Boys
Baseball	127
Basketball	37
Bicycle Riding	2
Boating	2
Bowling	2
Boxing	33
Camping	2
Fishing	2
Football	125
Golf	2
Handball	1
Hiking	56
Hockey	1
Horseback Riding	1
Rope Jumping	1
Skating	105
Skiing	28
Soccer	26
Softball	1
Swimming	136
Table Tennis	56
Tennis	30
Track	33
Volleyball	1
Wrestling	1
Total	811

Table X

Athletic Participation of Boys

<u>Number of Boys</u>		<u>Name of Sport</u>
1	1	Wrestling
1	1	Volleyball
33	33	Track
30	30	Tennis
58	58	Table Tennis
138	138	Swimming
1	1	Softball
28	28	Soccer
28	28	Skating
108	108	Skating
1	1	Rope Jumping
1	1	Horseback Riding
1	1	Hockey
58	58	Hiking
1	1	Handball
2	2	Golf
125	125	Football
2	2	Fishing
2	2	Camping
33	33	Boxing
2	2	Bowling
2	2	Boating
2	2	Bicycle Riding
37	37	Basketball
127	127	Baseball
811		Total

convenience with other groups in the community and from neighboring cities. Skating, both roller skating and ice skating, proved immensely popular with the boys, with 105 of them stating that this interest was enjoyed. Of this number, 87 participated in roller skating in addition to ice skating. Four city owned wading pools are turned over for skating purposes in the winter and numerous ponds on the outskirts of the city furnish opportunities for participation in this sport.

Roller skating is enjoyed not in the streets, but in privately owned roller rinks. One such rink operates in the city with three rinks within a radius of eight miles.

Sports which are competitive by nature held the interest of a number of boys. The competitive athletic interests popular with the boys included: basketball, 37 boys; boxing, 33 boys; soccer, 26 boys; table tennis, 56 boys; tennis, 30 boys; and track, 33 boys. Basketball and boxing were enjoyed to a great extent at the Boys' Club, Y.M.C.A., and the C.Y.O. Soccer, which ten years ago had been designated as the number one sport in the city, no longer retains its original popularity, giving way to football. The home and the several Youth agencies are the mecca for table tennis enthusiasts. Efforts had been extended to organize leagues with no success, except during the fall of 1939. However, popularity of the activity is again creating interest in the formation of leagues repre-

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senting the Youth agencies and local clubs. Tennis and track both represent interests which existing community resources are unable to satisfy. With the small number of tennis courts available to the public, and their unsatisfactory play surface, tennis enthusiasts experience difficulties in the enjoyment of the sport. Those boys interested in track must provide their own leadership and create their own track fields. This they do by measuring off required distances in park play space.

An interest, which because of its spontaneity has remained unrecognized, is hiking. Fifty-six boys stated that they enjoyed this activity and made it a regular habit. The value is unquestioned, equipment and finances are negligible, places and objects to be seen are plentiful, and all of these attributes combine to make hiking a valuable activity to be encouraged in any planning of group recreation. Skiing, with suitable topography for indulgence in the sport, interested 28 boys.

Activities such as bicycle riding, boating, bowling, camping, fishing, and golf were each participated in by two boys. Handball, hockey, horseback riding, rope jumping, softball, volleyball, and wrestling were each claimed as an interest by one boy. Here then is presented a composite picture of the athletic interests of boys in the community.

Athletic Interests of Girls

The percentage of girls participating in sports was

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Athletic Interests of Girls

The percentage of girls participating in sports was

lower than that of the boys. Whereas 95 percent of the boys replied yes to the question of participation, 134 girls, or 86 percent as seen by Table XI, replied yes. Fifty-seven girls answered that they enjoyed watching such sports as baseball, soccer, football, boxing, and tennis. Two girls returned questionnaires stating that they had no interest in athletics. In all, 18 interests are represented by the girls, with only one interest differing from the expressed interests of the boys. This activity of the girls not shared by the boys was an interest in archery. Resources and conditions available to the girls are identical with those enjoyed by the boys, with one glaring exception. Indoor swimming facilities are available to the girls only at the Y.M.C.A., one day a week.

Skating interested 134 girls with 92 percent enjoying both roller skating and ice skating. Swimming was checked by 117 girls with the majority adding that they frequented beaches of neighboring communities, principally Newport and Middletown, in Rhode Island, and Ocean Grove in Massachusetts. Hiking ranked third in popularity being checked by 80 girls.

Active games of popular interest were, baseball, with 22 girls; basketball, 37 girls; skiing, 21 girls; table tennis, 45 girls; and tennis, 57 girls. Two of the girls interested in skiing indicated that they frequent "snow trains" as passengers, with the remainder enjoying their skiing in the

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Table XI

Athletic Participation of Girls

Name of Sport	Number of Girls
Archery	1
Baseball	22
Basketball	37
Bicycle Riding	5
Boating	2
Bowling	6
Golf	1
Hiking	80
Horseback Riding	1
Skating	134
Skiing	21
Soccer	2
Softball	3
Swimming	117
Table Tennis	45
Tennis	57
Track	2
Volleyball	8
<hr/>	
Total	544

Table XI
Athletic Participation of Girls

Name of Sport	Number of Girls
Archery	1
Baseball	22
Basketball	27
Bicycle Riding	3
Boating	2
Bowling	2
Golf	1
Hiking	20
Horseback Riding	1
Skating	124
Skiing	21
Soccer	2
Softball	2
Swimming	117
Table Tennis	42
Tennis	27
Track	2
Volleyball	8
Total	344

community.

Of the remaining sports, volleyball interested eight girls; bowling, six girls; softball, three girls; bicycle riding, five girls; track, soccer, and boating, two girls each; archery, golf, and horseback riding, one girl each.

The young people who answered the questionnaire display normal athletic interests. The community has failed to recognize these interests and the values inherent therein, making little, if any, attempt to coordinate and collectively plan for supervised recreation.

It is perhaps hard to say that the activities of young people are given neither thought nor consideration, nor is there exerted much influence by the Youth agencies in formulating community planned recreation. This is not a condemnation of the Agencies but rather a statement to depict the necessity of a program designed to educate the community. The past three months have witnessed a beginning towards this goal. The Defense Recreation Committee and Council of Youth Organizations have undertaken surveys with the objective of having presented a community study of recreation, and the Council of Social Agencies has recently issued a booklet on Group Work.

Public recreational facilities do not meet the standards of the National Recreation Association in providing play space. This shortage of play-space is due to inadequate

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CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS

This study of the leisure time activities of boys and girls of Fall River, between the ages of 14 to 16 years, is not an all inclusive one, but it begins to survey existing conditions. The community generally has no conception, many misconceptions prevail, of the facilities or lack of facilities which are offered them. Recreation in its fullest meaning is not understood and little effort is being extended to "sell" the community the inherent values of wholesome leisure time activity. It is perhaps harsh to say that the activities of young people are given neither thought nor consideration, nor is there exerted much influence by the Youth agencies in formulating community planned recreation. This is not a condemnation of the agencies but rather a statement to depict the necessity of a program designed to educate the community. The past three months have witnessed a beginning towards this goal. The Defense Recreation Committee and Council of Women's Organization have undertaken surveys with the objective of having presented a scientific study of recreation, and the Council of Social Agencies has recently appointed a committee on Group Work.

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quate tennis courts and lack of outdoor swimming pools are the community's glaring shortcomings. Other facilities however, compare favorably with the requirements of the N.R.A. Supplementing the opportunities offered by the community are the programs of the Works Progress Administration Recreation Project and several Youth agencies. The personnel of these agencies consist of trained workers in the field of boys' and girls' work. The Church is coming to the forefront as a Center for young people, with the Catholic Church, through its C.Y.O. program, providing the finest athletic programs in the community.

The Youth of the community particularly the 340 young people under study, showed little inclination to become members of a Youth agency such as the Boys' Club or Y.M.C.A. Forty percent of the boys studied, were member of a Youth agency and only 9.6 percent of the girls. National Youth organizations have not attracted any large numbers of young people into their ranks. Only 19 boys and 16 girls out of the 340 held membership in 15 Youth organizations. There were 42 clubs with varied interests which attracted 77 boys and girls. The clubs for boys showed no results of the influence of Youth agencies either in programs or leadership. Girls' groups evidenced a strong attachment to a sponsoring group or agency, which offered these groups a mature and trained leadership.

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The Works Progress Administration Recreational Project has undertaken the task of providing trained leadership for community recreational participation during leisure hours. Indoor and outdoor centers are staffed by this group and they offer a rounded program of active and quiet games, hobbies, interests, and classes. Eighty-six young people used the resources of the project.

One hundred and fifty-three boys expressed interest in 42 hobbies and 140 girls enjoyed 36 hobbies. These hobby interests, which are common to all young people, were enjoyed and participated in principally in the home. Stimulation towards the furtherance or development of hobby interests is rarely furnished by either the public or private agencies. Opportunities for the sharing of experiences have remained in a potential state of being, with no evidence of activation.

Cultural interests of the young people as disclosed by the study revealed that small numbers of them have an interest in music, forums, dramatics, and lectures. The opportunities offered for enjoyment of these interests are numerous but they fail to attract the young people. The Public Library reaches the vast majority of these youngsters with 268 library cards issued.

Athletics as an activity of leisure time must be considered as vitally important in any study of, or planning for community recreation. Three hundred and eight boys

and girls stated that they participated in some branch of sports. As would be expected, baseball, football, and swimming involved the greatest number of boys. Skating proved to be extremely popular with both boys and girls, being the number one activity of the girls and number four activity of the boys. Indoor activities, as shown by the small percentage of young people associated with a Youth agency, did not attract the youngsters. The high percentage of young people who signified an interest in athletics should prove the spark needed to ignite the community consciousness to the need of a coordinated program of interest to boys and girls.

Definite conclusions flow from the gathered material.

It can be stated from the study that:

I: The total picture of leisure time activity depicts a normal youth, participating in and enjoying those activities which appeal to growing boys and girls.

II: Existing resources are not being utilized to their greatest capacity, due in no small measure to the lack of a public recreation program.

III: The Youth agencies are not meeting the needs of the young people and must reinterpret their aims and objectives so as to reach more young people. As agencies appeal to the public for financial support, a moral obligation rests upon them to do the most good to the greatest number.

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IV: That much value would come from a coordinating body of men and women selected to serve as a community planning group. Little progress in the quality of the group work practised will ensue unless an effort is made to break with the inertia of the past and recognize the values of the many clubs which function in the community and which can become important factors in the personality development of the young people.

Our nation is engaged in a war which has already claimed thousands of our young men. These men are no longer a part of the family unit. Their loss will have left its mark on the boys and girls who remain at home. Hatred and cynicism are potent weapons for the destruction of democratic principles. Panaceas cannot be offered but a contributing factor to the building of positive democracy can be fruitful and wholesome use of leisure time. Young people will do with their free time what they have been educated to do. The responsibility for an adequate education rests upon the community and its resources.

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Stiegler, E.J., "Wise Investment of Leisure", Schools Monthly

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Appendix

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Welfare Council of New York, The Public-Cultural Backgrounds

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Leisure Time Activity

Questionnaire

1. Address (street only) _____ Age _____ Sex _____
 Part time work. Yes () No () Type of work _____
 Mother's occupation _____
2. Association membership:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Catholic Youth Organization | Senior Boys' Club |
| Jewish Community Center | Y. W. O. A. |
| Junior Boys' Club | Others _____ |
3. How many days do you attend? _____
 Which ones? _____ How often what hours? _____
4. National affiliations: **Appendix**
- Do you belong to a national Youth group? Yes () No ()
- Name of organization _____
- Sponsor _____ Meeting place _____
- How often do you meet? _____ Which day or days? _____
- Have you a club leader? Yes () No () Sex _____
5. Local clubs:
- Do you belong to a club? Yes () No ()
- Name of club? _____ Sponsor _____
- Meeting place _____ How often do you meet? _____
- Which day or days? _____ Have you a club leader? _____
- Purpose of club _____

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 discussion of the problem. It is shown that the
 problem is of great importance in the theory of
 functions. The second part is devoted to a
 detailed study of the problem. It is shown that
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 functions. The tenth part is devoted to a
 detailed study of the problem. It is shown that
 the problem is of great importance in the theory of
 functions.

Appendix

Leisure Time Activity

Questionnaire

1. Address (street only) Age Sex
 Part time work. Yes () No () Type of work
 Father's occupation
2. Association membership:

Catholic Youth Organization	Senior Boys' Club
Jewish Community Center	Y. M. C. A.
Junior Boys' Club	Others
3. How many days do you attend?
 Which ones? Between what hours?
3. National affiliations:
 Do you belong to a national Youth group? Yes ()
No ()
 Name of organization.
 Sponsor Meeting place
 How often do you meet? Which day or days?
 Have you a club leader? Yes () No () Sex
4. Local clubs:
 Do you belong to a club? Yes () No ()
 Name of club? Sponsor
 Meeting place How often do you meet?
 Which day or days? Have you a club leader?
 Purpose of club

Leisure Time Activity

Questionnaire

1. Address (street only) _____
 Age _____ Sex _____
 Part time work. Yes () No ()
 Type of work _____
 Father's occupation _____
2. Association membership: _____
 Catholic Youth Organization _____
 Jewish Community Center _____
 Y. M. C. A. _____
 Junior Boys' Club _____
 Others _____
 How many days do you attend? _____
 Which ones? _____
 Between what hours? _____
3. National affiliations: _____
 Do you belong to a national youth group? Yes ()
 No ()
 Name of organization _____
 Sponsor _____
 How often do you meet? _____
 Which day or days? _____
 Have you a club leader? Yes () No () Sex _____
 Meeting place _____
4. Local clubs: _____
 Do you belong to a club? Yes () No ()
 Name of club? _____
 Meeting place _____
 How often do you meet? _____
 Which day or days? _____
 Have you a club leader? _____
 Purpose of club _____

5. W. P. A. Recreation:

Do you attend a W. P. A. Center? Yes () No ()

Do you attend a W. P. A. Playground? Yes () No ()

Which day or days? Between what hours?

Do you participate in the classes offered? Yes () No ()

Which ones? *I enjoy chess activities*

Do you take part in the athletic program? Yes () No ()

Type of athletics *No ()*

Do you participate in any other recreational activity
or game? Yes () No () Specify *No ()*

6. Hobbies *you read one book in two months? Yes () No ()*

Please check the hobby or hobbies you enjoy.

stamp collecting	letter writing	visiting
reading newspapers	gardening	photography
woodworking	knitting	sewing
washing dishes	movies	talking
dancing	parties	metal work
painting (specify)		basketball

Other hobbies *if any*

Where do you enjoy your hobby? Home () YMCA ()

Where do you enjoy these interests? CYO () Boys' Club ()

JCC () Other

7. Cultural interests: *for improving community recreation.*

Do you participate in any of the following? Explain

Music groups

Music Groups

Do you participate in any of the following? Explain

7. Cultural Interests:

Other () JCO ()
 GYO () Boys' Girls ()
 Where do you enjoy your hobby? Home () YMCA ()

Other hobbies

Painting (specify)

Dancing parties metal work

Washing dishes movies talking

Woodworking knitting sewing

Reading newspapers gardening photography

Stamp collecting letter writing visiting

Please check the hobby or hobbies you enjoy.

8. Hobbies

or games? Yes () No () Specify

Do you participate in any other recreational activity

Type of athletics

Do you take part in the athletic program? Yes () No ()

Which ones?

Do you participate in the classes offered? Yes () No ()

Which day or days? Between what hours?

Do you attend a W. P. A. Playground? Yes () No ()

Do you attend a W. P. A. Center? Yes () No ()

9. W. P. A. Recreation:

Youth forums

Discussion groups

Dramatics

Listening to concerts

Watching stage plays

Where do you enjoy these activities?

Are you a member of the Civic Music Association?

Yes () No ()

Have you a library card? Yes () No ()

Do you read one book a month? Yes () No ()

Do you read one book in two months? Yes () No ()

Do you study music? Explain

8. Athletic interests:

Please check your interest or interests.

football	tennis	hiking
soccer	track	swimming
table tennis	baseball	boxing
skating	skiing	basketball

Others (specify)

Do you participate () watch () ?

Where do you enjoy these interests?

9. Personal suggestions for improving community recreation.

9. Personal suggestions for improving community recreation.

Where do you enjoy these interests?

Do you participate () watch () ?

Others (specify)

- skating
- skiing
- baseball
- boxing
- swimming
- hiking
- tennis
- track
- baseball
- tennis
- baseball
- tennis

Please check your interest or interests.

8. Athletic interests:

Do you study music? Explain

Do you read one book in two months? Yes () No ()

Do you read one book a month? Yes () No ()

Have you a library card? Yes () No ()

Yes () No ()

Are you a member of the Civic Music Association?

Where do you enjoy these activities?

Watching stage plays

Listening to concerts

Dramatics

Discussion groups

Youth forums

Table XII

Part Time Employment of Boys and Girls

Type of Employment	Boys	Girls
Assistant to professional golfer.....	1	
Bakery.....	2	
Bookkeeping.....	1	1
Care of Children.....		14
Care of Invalids.....		1
Creamery.....	1	
Delivery Boy.....	6	
Errand Girl.....		1
Farming.....	5	
Gardening.....	1	
Gas Attendant.....	1	
Housework.....		11
Landscape Gardening.....	1	
Laundry.....	1	
Library.....		1
Mechanic's Assistant.....	1	
Milk Delivery.....	2	
National Youth Administration.....	1	1
Needle Craft.....		3
Newspaper Carrier.....	32	
Newspaper Reporter.....	1	
Odd Jobs.....	6	
Office Assistant.....		2
Pinboy.....	1	
Plumber's Assistant.....	1	
Restaurant Helper.....	2	
Salesgirl.....		9
Shoeshine Stand.....	1	
Soda Clerk.....	3	
Soda Truck.....	2	
Store Clerk.....	16	
Sweeping.....	1	
Usher.....	1	
Total.....	93	44

Table XII

Part Time Employment of Boys and Girls

Type of Employment		Boys	Girls
Assistant to professional writer.....	1		
Bakery.....	2		
Bookkeeping.....	1		
Care of Children.....	1		
Care of Invalids.....	1		
Cremery.....	1		
Delivery Boy.....	6		
Errand Girl.....	1		
Painting.....	6		
Gardening.....	1		
Gas Attendant.....	1		
Housework.....	11		
Landscape Gardening.....	1		
Laundry.....	1		
Lipstick.....	1		
Mechanic's Assistant.....	1		
Milk Delivery.....	2		
National Youth Administration.....	1		
Needle Craft.....	2		
Newspaper Carrier.....	32		
Newspaper Reporter.....	1		
Odd Jobs.....	2		
Office Assistant.....	2		
Pinboy.....	1		
Plumber's Assistant.....	1		
Restaurant Helper.....	2		
Salesgirl.....	9		
Shoshine Stand.....	1		
Soda Clerk.....	2		
Soda Truck.....	2		
Store Clerk.....	10		
Sweeping.....	1		
Washer.....	1		
Total.....	93		44

Table XIII

Summary of Leisure Time Activities

Type of Activity	Boys	Girls
Membership in Youth Agencies	74	15
Membership in National Youth Groups	19	16
Membership in Local Clubs	28	49
Participation in W.P.A. Indoor Centers	20	24
Participation in W.P.A. Outdoor Centers	58	17
Hobbies	153	140
Cultural Interests	27	59
Library Cards Issued	130	138
Participation in Athletics	174	134

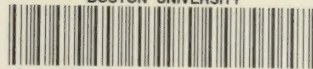
Table XII

Summary of Leisure Time Activities

Girls	Boys	Type of Activity
15	74	Membership in Youth Agencies
18	19	Membership in National Youth Groups
49	38	Membership in Local Clubs
34	30	Participation in W.P.A. Indoor Centers
17	38	Participation in W.P.A. Outdoor Centers
140	153	Hobbies
39	27	Cultural Interests
138	130	Library Cards Issued
134	174	Participation in Athletics

J. B. & Co.
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